



Anand Patwardhan, co-ordinator of the B.C. Farmworkers' Support Committee in Montreal.

BC farmworkers earn \$1/hr, say organizers

by Peter Orr

A lot has been accomplished but a bitter fight lies ahead for British Columbia farmworkers.

That was the consensus of 25 students who turned out to the founding meeting of the B.C. Farmworkers Support Committee in Montreal, held at McGill Friday night.

"There is absolutely no legislation in Canada to protect farmworkers. They are excluded from minimum wage laws and are denied the legal right to form a union," said McGill graduate student Anand Patwardhan in an introductory discussion on the living conditions and organizing efforts of the 7,000 fruitpickers and domestics of the Fraser and Okanagan regions.

Another participant at the meeting noted that legislation prohibiting farmworkers from unionizing was passed by the NDP government in British Columbia in 1976.

Patwardhan said the farmworkers, most of whom are first or second generation East Indian immigrants, work about 14 hours per day and are often housed, during the growing season, in shacks with no electricity or running water.

B.C. farmworkers, some 70 per cent of whom are women, earn on the average only \$1.00 per hour. This is in part due to a

labour contract system whereby intermediaries between workers and growers take from 15 to 50 per cent of the wages paid, said Patwardhan.

Successful organization among British Columbia farmworkers began for the first time this spring with the formation of the Farmworkers Organizing Committee (FWOC), said McGill geography professor John Bradbury.

To date the main focus of the Farmworkers' Organizing Com-

mittee has been the fight to force growers to pay wages held back during the growing season, and reneged upon by declarations of bankruptcy.

"The first major victory was won July 17. FWOC organized picket lines and forced a grower to pay out \$80,000 in backwages he owed," Patwardhan told the meeting.

He went on to say that some 1,000 workers have thus far joined the FWOC, which aims

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UQAM law students boycott regular classes

by Denis Gascon

A conflict over course evaluation and grading has led 200 juridical science (law students) at l'Université du Québec à Montréal (UQAM) to boycott classes given by law professors.

Students have been refusing to attend regular courses since the first days of school. They have, however, been attending parallel courses prepared conjointly by themselves and resource persons from unions and popular groups since Sept. 26th.

In a press conference held last week, student spokespersons Louise Bachand and Robert Guimond said: "The students are striking because the department unilaterally decided not to respect the 1976 agreement on evaluation and grading, and to go back to traditional ways of evaluation."

"The agreement stated that group work is privileged in all courses, that professors and students should decide together on courses' contents, grading and loadwork, that students should have a say in the evaluation and that the principle of criticism and self-criticism should be applied," said the spokespersons.

The conflict which is pitting the department against the students focuses on the philosophy and the approach to law.

When the juridical sciences

module was created in 1973, students and professors agreed that its first task would be to promote the interests of oppressed classes and allow for a critique of traditional law.

"The module was formed to teach new ways of intervention in the juridical field, especially for unions and popular groups," said Bachand.

Students said they want to pursue the promotion and defence of collective rather than individual interests, "to give tools to popular classes so that they can defend themselves and have their rights respected."

"Group work is a must if we want to promote those interests. Competition and selection won't help to fight inequalities. Work in those areas will have to be collective; so studies have to also."

The new department policy adopted in June 1979 stresses that individual work should be included in the evaluations and that professors should be solely responsible for grading.

"Though we emphasize group work," said students, "we admit that only good individual work will permit good work group."

Professors and the department are not expected to change their policy.

"However, we think our parallel courses will be recognized as valid because they are serious," said Guimond.

Fare hike affects lower income groups

by Harold Koblin and Marie-France Poklukar

City Councillor Michael Fainstat claimed last week that recent bus fare increases are a direct attack on Montreal's lowest economic strata—students, senior citizens, and poorly-paid workers.

In an interview with the Daily, Fainstat, the Montreal Citizens' Movement sole elected councillor, said, "It is essential that we take steps to combat the increases. Public transit is the lifeblood of society's carless classes, yet the Transit Commission (CT-

CUM) is hitting the people least able to afford the increases."

The MCM plans to raise the issue at the Montreal Urban Community (MUC) budget debates. This action is expected to have little effect since neither the Montreal nor MUC Councils is mandated to change transit rates. The MUC council can only reject or approve transit budgets—it cannot alter them.

The only body that can override the CTCUM's decisions is the provincial government, which has ignored the issue to date.

"So far, the so-called left,

centre, and right of the PQ have been significantly silent on this issue," Fainstat said.

The MCM is circulating a petition in response to the increase, which it plans to present to the provincial government October 26. The petition calls for the cancellation of the increases, labelling them "socially and economically unacceptable".

According to Fainstat, the issue transcends the matter of price increases. Rather, he says, the matter at hand is whether public transit should be run on a user-pay basis, or as an essential public service

paid out of general revenue.

Independent surveys have shown that car use is heavily subsidized through road construction, traffic surveillance, and snow removal.

Fainstat feels the use of public transportation should be encouraged by the eventual development of a free public transit system, as is the case in Denver, Colorado. "It's very realistic," he said.

"The encouragement of public transit use would lessen the amount of cars in the city core, which would lessen urban congestion, noise, and air pollution."

Today

Auditions:

Will be held today for the Tuesday Night Café's production of Orestes and the Furies between 1:00 and 3:00 pm in Room "B", Morrice Hall. Actors and actresses are required.

Hollywood on the Dole:

English Dept. Film: Preston Sturges' Sullivan's Travels. Apologies for the dark or washed-out projection. FDAA 3:00 p.m.

Free concert:

Pollack Concert Hall, at 8:30 p.m. David Pelton, tenor and Stephen Mortarella, piano. Works: Dellapiccola — Ives — Prokofiev — Husa — Cage — Debussy.

Women's Squash Club:

Advanced players meet at 7:00 p.m., beginners, intermediates at 7:45 p.m., on the courts in Currie Gym. New members welcome. Squash racquets and balls provided if necessary.

Science writers:

Short meeting to wrap up nuclear and alternatives issues. All welcome. Daily offices (Union B03) at 5:30.

Amnesty International:

Meeting today at 5:00 p.m. in union room 425. Upcoming projects will be discussed. McGill Referendum Committee:

Tonight's regular meeting of the McGill Referendum Committee will be held at 7:00 in Union room 426. All welcome.

From Here To Eternity:

Corny movie at 7:00-9:30 p.m. in Leacock 132. Admission: \$1.00.

McGill Film Society:

Important meeting tonight at 5:00 in the office, room 434. All managers must attend; everyone else is invited too.

McGill Ski Team:

General meeting at 5:00 p.m. room G-20, Currie Gym. All members should attend. If you can't make it call Marek 932-0637 or Debra 849-0909.

High Adventure presents:

Feature films on and about skydiving. Union room 310 at 7:30 p.m. tonight. Admission \$1.00.

McGill Environmental Society: Come find out what it's all about. Union room 302 at 5:00 p.m. Everyone welcome.

Women's Union:

Business meeting at 5:00 p.m. Plans for the rest of the term will be discussed. Everyone with ideas and energy please attend. Union Room 423.

Political Science Students' Association:

Speakers committee meeting today at 5:00 p.m. in Leacock 425.

No-Nukes Nite:

Films and presentations about nuclear power and the anti-nuclear movement. Preparations will be made for the anti-nuke rally in Ottawa this Saturday. Union Ballroom at 7:30 p.m. For info contact, Greenpeace McGill 392-8911. Union Room 417.

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Determination of Required Financial Assistance: The following information illustrates some of the options available to the prospective borrower. Understanding financial needs will also help him prepare his budget and ability to repay.

Lease vs. Loan

Item	Lease	Loan
Cost	The bank will give you a loan to cover the cost of the lease. The bank will also give you a loan to cover the cost of the purchase.	The bank will give you a loan to cover the cost of the purchase. The bank will also give you a loan to cover the cost of the lease.
Delay of Payment	Principle payments may be delayed for a period of 6 months.	Principle payments may be delayed for a period of 6 months.
Charges	Interest is charged monthly and calculated monthly on the remaining principal balance owing.	Interest is charged monthly and calculated monthly on the remaining principal balance owing.
Preparation	The plan may be prepared without penalty and time.	The plan may be prepared without penalty and time.

A Typical Repayment Plan

Finance Opt. Comparison: The following table compares the costs of different financing options. The costs are based on a \$50,000 loan, repaid over 24 months, at an interest rate of 12%.

Item	FirstBank Professional Loan Plan	Other Financing Options
Interest	\$1,200	\$1,500
Principal	\$50,000	\$50,000
Other Charges	\$0	\$500
Total Cost	\$51,200	\$52,000

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South African investments questioned

by Michel Sheppard

If the chairman of Students' Council's committee on McGill's investment policies in South Africa has his way, the university will soon be getting out of South African stocks and bonds.

"My goal would be to pull out all economic ties with South Africa," committee chairman Rick Boudreau said.

"This would be a means for McGill to manifest its displeasure with the repressive nature of the apartheid regime. It isn't much if McGill divests itself of its financial holdings in South Africa, but any chink in their armor helps."

The structure of the committee has not been finalized. Boudreau said that he is thinking of a loose group of subcommittees, each concen-

trating on one specific part

One subcommittee would invite speakers, a second would study the political situation in South Africa and McGill's investment policies, while a third would work on designing a strategy for the committee to pursue after it has issued its recommendations. A small unit would maintain contact with other student groups who have organized campaigns against investment policies which favor South Africa in their own institutions.

The committee was formed earlier in the year on the recommendation of VP External Affairs Benoit Laurin. Rick Boudreau is the McGill Daily representative to Students' Council.

South Africa: morals at Guelph...

GUELPH (CUP) — The Guelph University board of governors response to a request that the university divest its shares in companies investing in South Africa is "morally pathetic," according to the head of the Guelph philosophy department.

William Hughes told the university senate at its last meeting that the board's response that "any investment policy adopted by the university must ... achieve the maximum possible rate of return" was morally pathetic and said he would like to see the board reconsider its stance.

However a motion calling on the senate to censure the board "with respect to the lack of effective action taken on the issue" was called inappropriate by the senate executive committee and did not come to a vote.

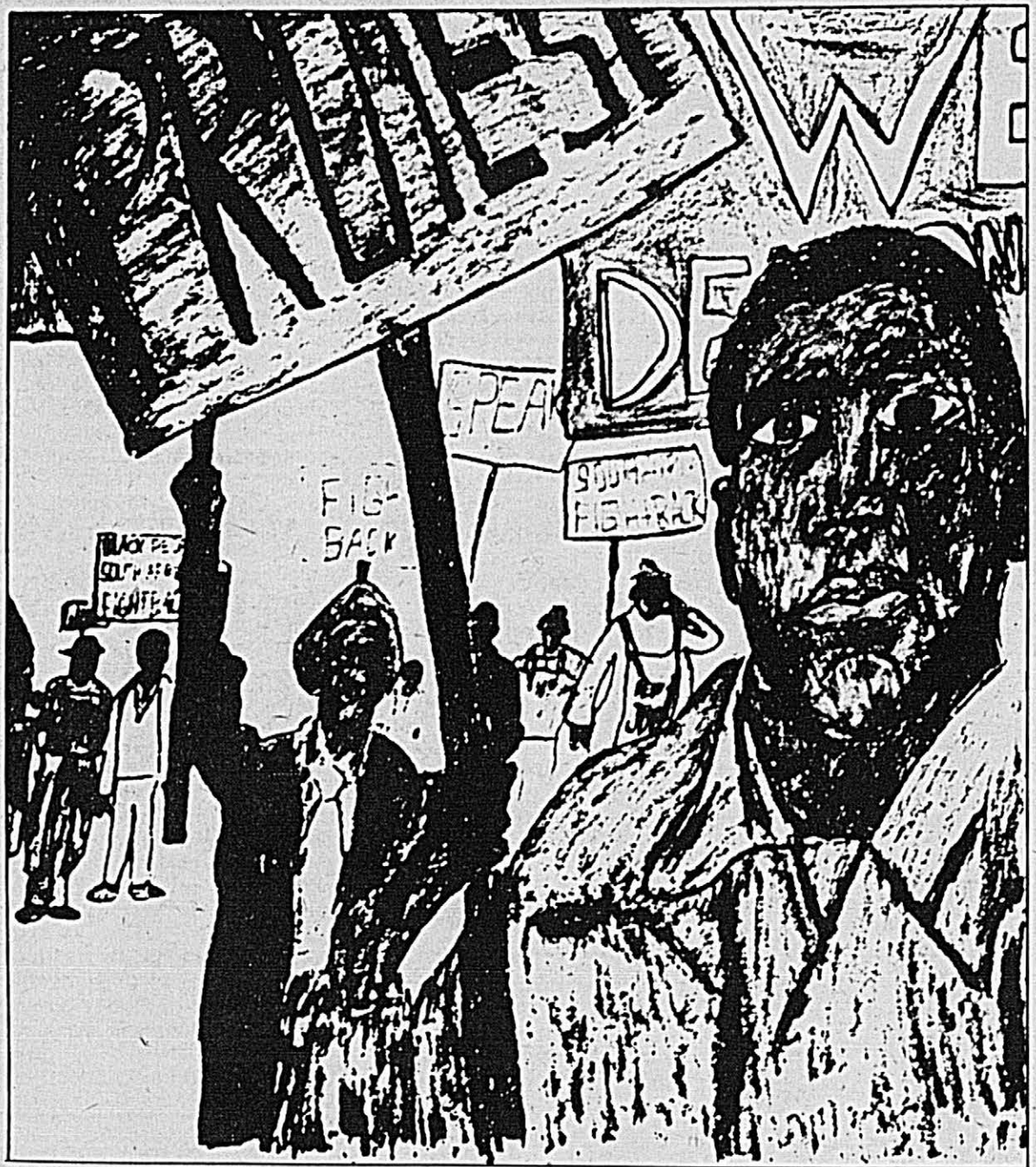
The board, under pressure

from the South African Disinvestment group at Guelph, did however decide to send a letter to all companies in which the university holds stock, asking them to consider the feelings of "faculty, students and staff at this university about the apartheid policy in South Africa."

Michael Clarke, an organizer of the campaign, said simply sending a letter to the companies is inadequate and added that the campaign will continue to pressure the university on the issue.

Clarke said a disinvestment campaign is the only peaceful means of stripping the white minority of power in South Africa.

Organizers of disinvestment campaigns at several universities will be forming a central body to coordinate their efforts as the next step in their anti-apartheid fight, Clarke said.



...and UBC goes halfway

VANCOUVER (CUP) — The University of British Columbia's student union put morality behind monetary concerns and defeated a motion to withdraw all its funds from the Bank of Montreal to protest the bank's investment policy in South Africa and Chile.

But student representative assembly members agreed to keep their short term deposits in a local credit union, while dealing with the Bank of Montreal for day to day service.

The campus B of M branch

has threatened to bill the student union for day to day services if it does not return the short term deposits to the bank.

The assembly defeated a motion Oct. 3 to withdraw completely its funds from the bank after members were told it would cost as much as \$16,000 for armored car service to deal with another financial institution. The campus B of M branch is located in the students' union building.

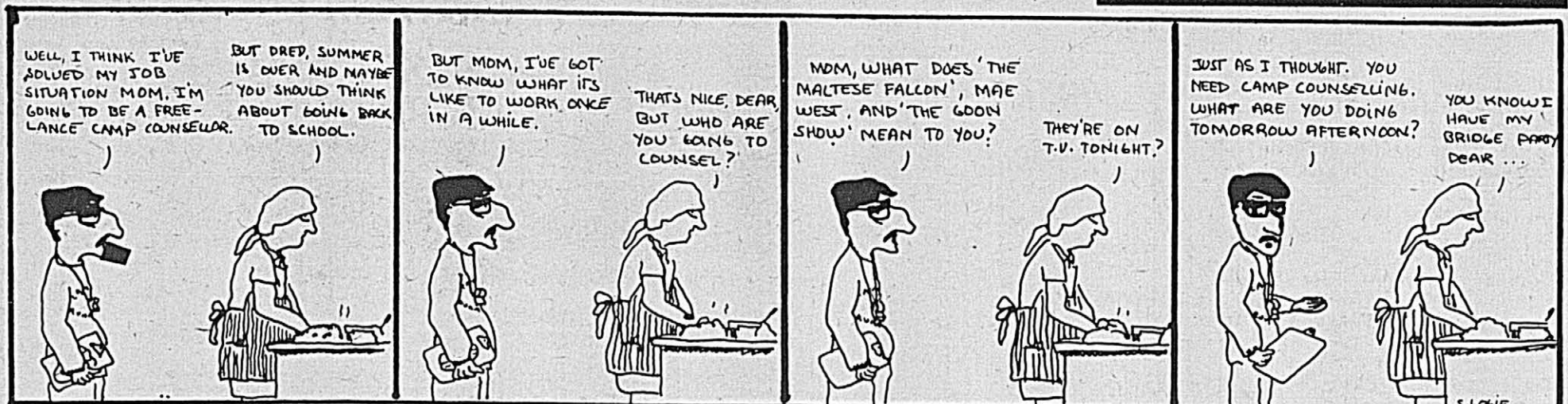
Assembly member Calvin Sandborn said morality was

worth the \$16,000. "It is essential to remember the Bank of Montreal is putting the squeeze on us," he said.

The assembly's refusal to re-deposit its short term funds in the bank could result in service charges of more than \$2,000 for day to day bank dealings.

Many assembly members said that the effect of the protest action of removing short term funds is sufficient because the bank cannot profit from the assembly's day to day dealings.

The Insiders



Sex for PhD's routine, say female graduates

NEW YORK (CUP)—One in four women who received doctorates in psychology in the last six years say they "engaged in sexual activity with their professors" when they were graduate students, according to a recent U.S. survey.

The survey found that sexual contact is more common between male professors and female students than between female professors and male students. Overall 17 per cent of the women in the survey said they had had sexual contact with their professors, compared to three per cent of the men.

As therapists or teachers, 30 per cent of the men had had sexual contacts with their own students or clients, compared with nine per cent of the women.

"The overwhelming trend is

quite clear and it reveals a sexist bias: Men tend to engage in...sexual contact as therapists, teachers, supervisors and administrators, while participate as patients and students," the survey researchers said in their report, which was presented to the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association here.

Nearly 500 persons par-

ticipated in the survey and about half of the respondents were women.

The results of the survey indicate, the researchers said, that most of the sexual or seductive activity "falls into a stable pattern: an overwhelming amount of such activity occurs between a less powerful, more vulnerable party (students and clients-patients) composed mostly of women

and a higher-status, professional group of men serving as their teachers, supervisors, administrators and therapists. Such a pattern makes it difficult to avoid issues of exploitation."

Some women, the researchers said, felt harassed and anxious and reported threats that their dissertations would be held up if they did not cooperate or that they might

have trouble getting good recommendations.

One woman wrote on her questionnaire: "I was told by a member of my dissertation examination committee that he would make it easy for me if I would be his lover. I refused. He was terrible during the exam. I feared I would fail."

"It was so humiliating and terrifying—and I couldn't tell anyone what he was doing."

Vandalism increases security costs

by Arden Furlotte

Students' Society clubs and organizations will have to pay \$40 or more this year for events needing student security.

At a Students' Council meeting Wednesday Joint Management Committee (JMC) member and VP Internal Debbie Shapiro said the reason this new policy is being im-

plemented is to help Students' Society offset rising security costs.

The JMC is the committee of council that monitors council finances.

Shapiro said that during the last three years the cost for security has been dealt with in three ways. In 1977 McGill University agreed to pay the full cost, aiming for a two way split in 1978, with half the cost being paid by the university and the other half by the Students' Society.

The agreement also stipulated that in 1979 Students' Council would pay the full cost. This last agreement explains the substantial rise of over \$2,300 in the projected cost for security this year.

Shapiro emphasized that student security at various club events such as beer bashes and dances was necessary for crowd control and vandalism. Last year the Students' Society paid more than \$10,000 in vandalism costs.

Michael Shannon, VP University affairs, demanded to know why the JMC hadn't told the Council sooner that it would be paying for half the cost. He felt they should have been forewarned because "others have to make budgets too".

Law representative Neil Weiner replied in frustration: "That's just the way decisions are made around here. There is no long range planning as there should be."

Door war at Vanier

MONTREAL (CUP)—Students at Vanier College have been shown the door—by a campus security guard.

But rebellious students have launched a Door War against the administration's attempt to force them to use side doors instead of the main college entrance. The move was made in an effort to relocate student traffic and minimize cleaning costs.

Campus director Joe Zemanovich said the decision is logical and dismissed arguments from students who protest the non-democratic nature of the restriction.

"What's democratic today anyway?" Zemanovich asked.

"I consider it complimentary that the major issue at this school is the front door," he said.

But the student association doesn't take the action so lightly. A newsletter put out by the association called the door stop an invasion of students' rights and urged Vanier students to defy the regulations.

"I've always used 821 (the main entrance) and I'm still going to use it, ban or no ban," said one militant student.

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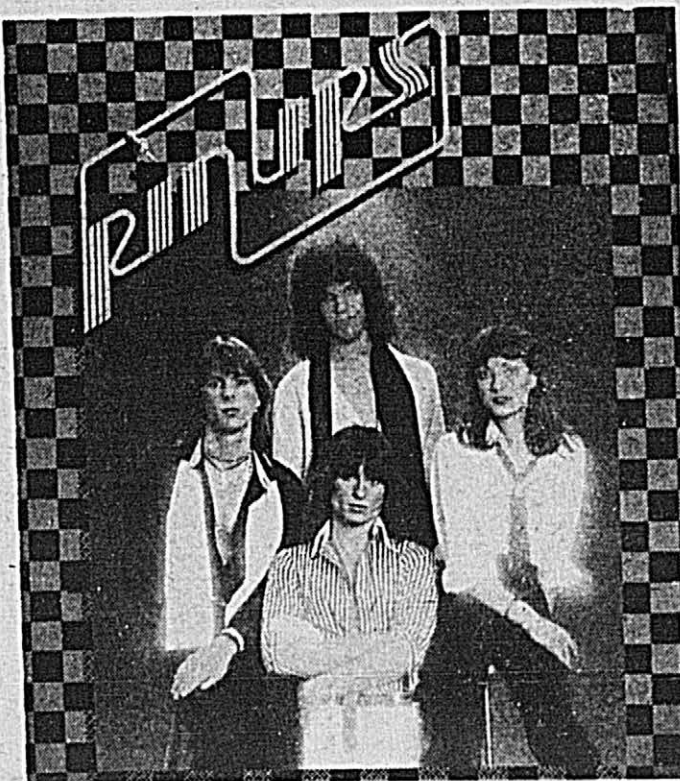
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Letters

ASUS is producing literary journal, not newspaper

To the Daily:

Why is the ASUS spending \$3,000 to publish its own newspaper?

Connie Smith posed this question in her letter to the Daily on October 3, and I think it is a reasonable one. There is also a reasonable response.

First, the new ASUS publication (which will appear at the end of the month) is not a newspaper. The Daily and the Reporter serve that purpose. It is a journal which will feature articles of a length and focus not appropriate for any existing campus publication. By this, I mean more opinions, more analysis and more art. The journal will contain fiction and poetry, as well, which before now was available only in literary journals read by very few.

Second, consider the size of McGill and the diverse talents and interests of its students. For a university of this size, it seems a crime NOT to have a student magazine of some kind. The last attempt of the ASUS to produce a publication failed because it was mismanaged. This is no reason to become intimidated out of trying again. If this experiment works, McGill

could have a valuable new forum for student voices and talents. Don't give up on it before the first issue is at the newsstands! The money being spent by the ASUS is for ALL students. So even if you don't care to contribute, your support would be most welcome.

Laura Stanley
co-editor-in-chief
McGill OBSERVER

**The world's a stage,
university is showbiz.**

To the Daily:

Two weeks ago in Senate, an amendment to the Tenure Regulations was passed, making the use of student evaluations a necessary part of the departmental dossier on the candidate for tenure. Thus student attitudes of the candidate's teaching ability will be taken into account in the process of granting tenure. The exact form which these "student attitudes" will take has not yet been clarified, and will presumably be determined by a Senate ad hoc committee.

The question is, how much weight will be given to student attitudes, as opposed to, for example, peer evaluation of teaching ability. In the past, tenure committees have been very lenient with regard to teaching ability, rarely questioning the candidate's self-evaluation, or departmental emphasis on research as opposed to teaching, as a result, tenure has occasionally

been granted to candidates with dubiously "adequate" teaching ability: candidates who should have been asked to take steps to improve their teaching skills (for example, through the little-used facilities of the Educational Development Office) before being tenured. With the use of student evaluation, teaching skills may be judged more harshly, if sufficient weight is given to student views.

Some senators have grave, and not entirely unjustified doubts about the reliability of student evaluations of teaching. Their prime concern is the criteria by which the student judges the professor. Student evaluations are claimed to be hastily done popularity contests. The funniest, easiest prof wins, on the basis of personal traits rather than completeness and clarity of presentation. The outgoing professor may be able to relate better with the students, but in doing so, there is the tendency to over-simplify the material (using non-technical language) to a point where the quality of what is taught is severely impaired. Students, say the doubters, fail to recognize this distinction between the quality of teaching and quality of entertainment.

If student evaluations are to be given any weight, students will have to prove that they can make this distinction. We, as students, must make the effort to truly evaluate the teaching of the professor, both the mechanics (speaking, use of audio-visual aids, etc.) and the understanding (the organization and enthusiasm of the prof) of the presentation.

When a criticism is made, it must be backed up and explained, to make it truly a criticism, and not just a whim. Now that we have the chance to

have a say in teaching at McGill, we must take the responsibility that goes with it, and speak wisely. In the past, students have not been motivated to do evaluations carefully because we have not been listened to: now that student evaluations mean something, they must be done well.

This is made difficult by the fact that there is no explicit standard of what good teaching is or should be. The only standard we can use is that of how easy it is to learn and how much is learned, which is based more on vague feelings than careful consideration. My ultimate goal is to define guidelines for good teaching to encourage a general improvement of teaching at McGill.

Paul Albert
Science Senator

Somebody likes us

To the Daily:

I would like to thank the Daily for the informative article on Thursday, September 27 concerning the recent Senate decision.

I should note that the original amendment to the tenure regulations was discussed at the Student Senator Caucus. At the Senate meeting, the motion was initiated by Michele Presse, Arts Representative to Senate.

The Committee on Teaching and Learning met last week and their recommendations will be forwarded to Senate in the near future.

John H. MacBain
President
Students' Society

Varsity Diving Team Practices—Men and Women

Monday	7:30 - 9:00 a.m.	Pool
Tuesday	7:30 - 9:00 p.m.	Pool
Thursday	7:30 - 9:00 p.m.	Pool
Saturday	9:00 - 10:00 a.m.	Auxiliary Gym
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Vp external discusses RAEU

by Benoit Laurin

RAEU (Regroupement des associations étudiantes universitaires) is a federation of the student associations which represent the student bodies in each of the universities in Quebec. It presently regroups the student organizations of nine of the Quebec's twelve universities. RAEU was initially formed three years ago as a caucus of universities within ANEQ. Non-members of ANEQ were allowed to participate in RAEU, with the idea that RAEU could act as a forum discussion of matters which were of particular and specific interest to university students. At the time of its foundation, RAEU was a purely informal body which intended to focus the activities of the universities and to work within ANEQ to pursue goals of interest to university students.

As time went on RAEU began to be aware that there were growing differences between its members and the other members of ANEQ. About a year after its foundation it began to take on a more formal structure and to form opinions on a number of issues which were noticeably different than those taken by ANEQ. In early 1979 RAEU incorporated itself and became an autonomous body from ANEQ, but still used ANEQ's name to talk to the government. At the last RAEU congress (October 7, 1979) it was unanimously voted that RAEU would be the official speaker for its members.

ANEQ (Association Nationale des Etudiants du Québec) is presently comprised of 28 CEGEPS and three universities (approximately), some of which are active and some of which are not. It was founded four years ago as a representative body for all the post secondary students of Quebec. Its basic concept was modeled after another representation body which collapsed in the late 1960s, the Union Générale des Etudiants du Québec (UGEQ). When the loans and bursaries issue was brought up in the early 1970s, the students in Quebec felt the need of a student common front. Students from a variety of institutions attempted to piece together a new student union and decided to incorporate the CEGEPs (created in 1967) as members of the new organization. ANEQ was the result of those efforts.

Since its foundation, ANEQ

has suffered a variety of problems. Because of the wide dispersion of member institutions across the province, the structure adopted was relatively complex. As in every such organization, it had problems in finding strong and dedicated leadership which was not overly influenced by factional interests, but this problem was compounded by the necessity of linking together a cumbersome organizational structure. At a variety of times the organization became effectively paralysed by petty in-fighting between political groups. Occasionally one group would gain the upper hand and would vigorously push forward specific grievances and demands, but these actions were invariably not completely thought through as to their implications and likely, odds of success. The influence of political groups on the leadership made it push demands which did not really represent the interests of the student population as a whole, and in particular did not represent the interests of university students. By taking such stands ANEQ effectively alienated much of the support of the average student, and worse still, destroyed what credibility it had in the eyes of the government as a body representing all Quebec students.

Confronted with this situation the universities face two possible courses of action. First they could attempt to take a more active role in ANEQ and restructure it to become a more effective and representative active body. Attempts have been made to do so on a number of occasions, to make representation somewhat more proportional to the size of each institution. These attempts have met with strong opposition, which would take considerable time, effort and politicking. The second alternative is to make RAEU into an organization to represent university students in Quebec society.

I feel that the restructuring of ANEQ in principle would be preferable. But in practice, it would be a huge undertaking with little chance of success. ANEQ is too large. ANEQ's constitution is too obstructive. There is a great deal of opposition from entrenched interests. Most important of all, it would take too long. We need an effective representative

body NOW, so that university students as a distinctive segment of society can attempt to rationally and logically express their concerns so they may be taken into consideration in the major social decisions which face the province in the near future.

In RAEU, as it exists we have the basis of the organization we need. It is a small body, comprised of only university students. The participants have the chance to form a consensus which is vital to any representation of student interests. It is also a strongly representational body, as each organization is in the position of having to answer to a variety of other student bodies within their university. Because there is more true community of interests between the members there is not the same need for representation according to size which was present in ANEQ.

The problem, as so often is the case, is that a lobbying organization of the type we are trying to construct needs some financial support. The minimum it needs is a part-time secretary and a permanent salaried researcher. These employees could be on the whole more effective than have been those of ANEQ because the problems of organization of day-to-day operation and communication with member associations would be greatly simplified. The representative members of RAEU have agreed that for this year two per cent of the student fees would be a good rule of thumb to determine the minimum contribution of each university association. ANEQ's fee is currently one dollar per student, roughly twice the amount RAEU would cost McGill University. The executive of RAEU feels that they can build the necessary support structure with this money.

McGill's situation is quite different from the other universities. In the past, even though recent executives have acknowledged the need for some expenditure in

representing the students of McGill at a federal and provincial level, the McGill Students' Society has never allocated a substantial amount of money to external affairs (\$200 last year). McGill has traditionally, and to its own disadvantage, avoided, if not ignored, student issues that were brought up in Canada and Quebec (loans and bursaries has to be the most obvious example). Last spring McGill students voted against joining ANEQ in a referendum. The preceding executive took a clear stand recommending students to vote no. Even though at the time I thought it was wrong, I now feel they did the right thing; ANEQ was not, and still is not, the proper association to represent McGill students. On the other hand McGill has been a member of RAEU for the past two years. RAEU has been used to develop contacts with other universities, but has not been an effective lobbyist in the past because it had no support services. So the question is not whether or not McGill should join RAEU, we ARE members, the question is shall McGill Students' Society pay its two per cent membership fee to RAEU. An effective RAEU with financial support, would mean a channel through which McGill could work to more effectively make its views play a role in the determination of government policies toward students.

We are not alone in proposing a substantial amount of money to RAEU. CUSA (the Concordia University Student Association) executive has recently proposed a nine thousand dollar grant to its members. The Ecole Polytechnique de Montreal is proposing one dollar per student, which is approximately five per cent of its budget. McGill Students' Society has been correctly criticized for being too business oriented. The Joint Management Committee (JMC) has approved a recommendation to council to change some of its financial priorities.



McGill students are well represented on senate compared to their counterparts in other Quebec universities. They share the same problems when it comes to other problems, such as inadequate loans and bursaries programs, and general deterioration in the quality of education however.

Henry de Cuyper Cadmus

Comme

No to RAEU

If you were a textile worker and told you that your union was efficiency was far better than that government credibility should your demands were fundamental other workers and that your workers' movement, you would that you were saddled with a cor

Such are the arguments proponents of an autonomous Associations Etudiantes Univers

During its three-year existence of militancy. As a sub-unit of promote and defend the inter. Though RAEU gave token support ferential fees, unemployment restrictive loans and bursaries strong student mobilization. A argue that RAEU, while within and the power to do so, the fa energetically encouraged student struggles for improved education

The new RAEU that university build will have no greater inclination students than the old one.

In contrast with ANEQ, RAEU student associations, not to s assemblies, no mandates from RAEU decisions. Quite apart from a structure represents to anyone the efficiency which the structure Having no obligation to decisions, RAEU stands above of mobilizing their money.

When cutbacks in education provincial budgets, an "credibility" with the government the right to an education. Even education in Quebec—the CEGEP Université du Québec, the loan won by protest in the student pr

Lobbying is only as effective muster. The division of the st RAEU/ANEQ split represents, CEGEPs and universities.

Governments are taking a autumn 100,000 students were government hardly budgeted, y loans and bursaries.

Certainly RAEU will be able affront some lesser issues. But students in Quebec such as unemployment, and freedom of based unity, unity of CEGEP a one organization.

That ANEQ bears some responsibility of the current split cannot b himself admits university partic ANEQ is preferable to founding

Moreover, whatever the fault plainly undemocratic structure alternative.

Cuts are proposed in business operations (without adversely affecting the budgets of the functional groups and clubs) to create an eight thousand dollar budget for external affairs. An initial four thousand and a further four thousand dollars will be considered during the second semester if our income stays at the level we hope to maintain and if RAEU is providing the services it will. This allocation is subject to council's approval.

and your union representative demanding too much, that democracy in union politics, could be your union's goal, that ally different from those of union should split from the surely be upset and conclude company union.

being put forward by the nous Regroupement des sitaires (RAEU).

ce RAEU has been no model ANEQ its mandate was to tests of university students. port to the fight against dif- insurance cutbacks and the system, it has never called for Although some students will ANEQ, lacked the structures ct remains that it has never ents to join in any of the n ANEQ has led.

y student politicians want to ation or capacity to mobilize

RAEU is responsible only to tudents at large. No general the base are required to ratify om the anathema which such a concerned with democracy, re yields is ephemeral.

consult students on any most students, capable only

ion are standard fare in rganization which seeks ent offers little protection of ery gain in accessibility of GEP system, the creation of s and bursaries policy—was less and in the streets.

as the active support one can dents movement, which the is a setback for students in

hard line these days. Last t on strike and the Quebec slding only a 2% increase in

to voice some criticism and it fundamental issues facing accessibility of education, rganization, require broadly nd university students within

onsibility for the development e denied. But Benoit Laurin ipation in the restructuring of a splinter organization.

Its in ANEQ's structure, the res of RAEU are no viable

Rick Boychuk
Denis Gascon
Peter Orr

I strongly urge that as active members of RAEU, we carry our share of the cost. Clearly the sum is not exorbitant. The Students' Society has reached a stage where we are relatively financially stable, at least compared to our first years of operation. It is now time for us to take up our financial as well as our social responsibilities to the community at large, as we are in fact capable of doing. An EFFECTIVE voice is well worth the cost.

Quebec student movement over the years

by Denis Gascon

Since the beginning of September, university students' associations have been reconsidering their membership in the Association Nationale des Etudiants du Québec (ANEQ). The Regroupement des Associations Etudiantes Universitaires (RAEU) itself has become a completely autonomous body since its last congress Sunday. This fundamental change will surely greatly affect the Québec student movement.

The current conflict is centered on ANEQ's role. University and CEGEP leaders seem to have quite different views on what the role of a national student association should be and what it should fight for.

Universities are opposed to ANEQ's radicalism and internal organisation. They are looking for what they call "a more efficient as well as more reasonable association."

In the early seventies, the student movement in Québec was weak, if not totally dead. The Union Générale des Etudiants du Québec (UGEQ) died in 1969 and most student associations followed in 1970.

At the same time, the government was beginning to cut education budgets and "economize" on education. From 1969 to 1974, student unemployment worsened, admissions standards in CEGEPs and universities were raised and the loans and bursaries system remained inadequate.

In autumn of 1974, CEGEP students forced education minister Cloutier to abolish the Tests d'Aptitude aux Etudes Universitaires (TAEU). In November of the same year 36 CEGEPs went on a one month strike to protest the Quebec loans and bursaries system.

These issues led to the creation of ANEQ in March 1975, with a mandate to promote and defend students' interests.

RAEU was created a year later. Instigated by Laval and Loyola universities, it was formed as an informal caucus (RAEU's interpretation) or a section in ANEQ (ANEQ's interpretation).

Founded by the Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières (UQTR), Laval, Loyola, Sherbrooke, H.E.C. and Polytechnique, RAEU's task was to deal with problems particular to

universities and to apply ANEQ's program at the university level.

"Such particularities were university associations' huge budget, the greater amount of time students spend in universities as compared to CEGEPs, different formation and mentality, the role of professional corporations in education and the issue of academic freedom," said RAEU's treasurer Marc McDonald.

When RAEU was set up, university leaders were influential in ANEQ. There was no dissension at the time.

At ANEQ's 1976 congress, the universities asked for greater autonomy.

"The goal was not to divide student movement, it was only to improve the organisation's work," said McDonald.

In October 1976, a putsch ousted the "Dagenald team's" Communist Party of Canada (marxist-leninist) allegiance from ANEQ's leadership. The CPC (ML) era had weakened ANEQ, so instead of working in RAEU, universities worked to rebuild a strong ANEQ. RAEU remained inactive until July 1977.

Sunday split

by Denis Gascon

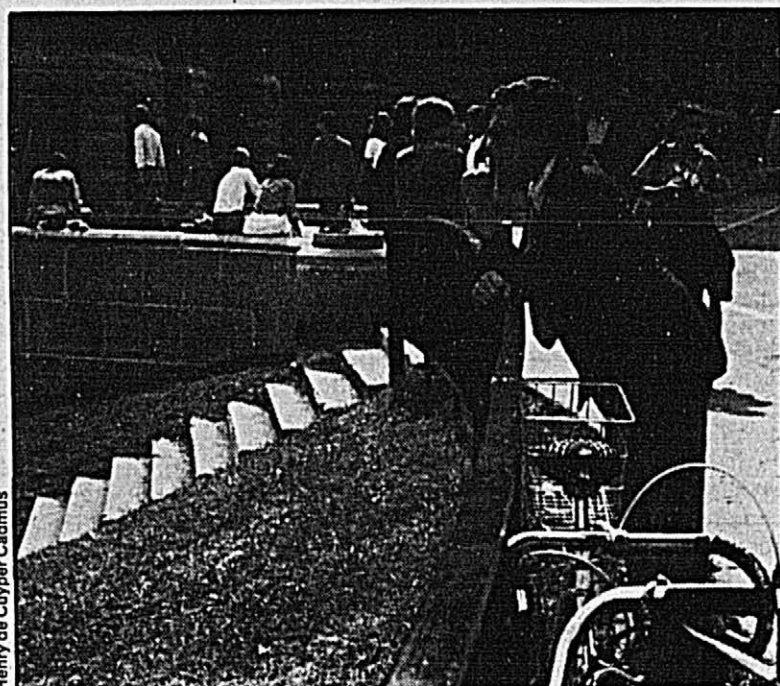
Nine university students' associations voted unanimously at a meeting Sunday to recognize the Regroupement des Associations des Etudiantes Universitaires (RAEU) as their national representative.

The RAEU members have confirmed the split between universities and CEGEPs in Quebec's student movement.

"The Association Nationale des Etudiants du Québec (ANEQ) is no longer the sole representative body for students. RAEU is now a parallel association with complete independence and a clear mandate," said RAEU's coordinating committee member Benoit Laurin.

"We are now representing our members like ANEQ does."

"Five of our members do still have a vote in ANEQ. If being a member of both association creates a problem, it is the individual association's job to solve it," said Laurin.



Henry de Cuyper Cadmus

Students last year said no to an extra dollar each to join the provincial student group ANEQ. Vp external Laurin thinks it was because of the group not the cost, however. He wants \$8.000 to join RAEU, a different organization he feels will represent students' interests better.

In March 1978, universities asked again to be recognized as an independent entity, but failed. (RAEU's leaders still considered themselves as a caucus while ANEQ's executive considered RAEU one of ANEQ's instituted sections.)

Since its creation, ANEQ has centered its policies on access to education, economic problems such as loans and bursaries, free tuition, unemployment and other broad political questions. RAEU had been mostly concerned with improvement of ANEQ's organisation and increasing cutbacks in universities budgets.

Last year, RAEU focused its action on three fronts. The group was mandated by ANEQ to oppose differential fees for foreign students, to fight

against unemployment insurance cutbacks and to represent the national association in "Operation liberty."

But RAEU never did anything in its own name. It always acted as an ambassador for ANEQ.

RAEU is subject to a list of internal administration regulations. Adopted at ANEQ's third congress, these regulations state that RAEU's goals are "to promote creation of a university section in ANEQ, defend interests of university students and apply ANEQ's program at the university level."

RAEU's structure is somewhat less complex than ANEQ's. In ANEQ, the national congress (which decides orientations, elections and statutes) is the decision-making body. The central council, of 21 elected members (3 per region) and five executive members has executive power between congresses.

The RAEU congress, in which each association-member has a vote, is also the decision-making body. Congress meetings are called by the Coordinating Committee (CC). The CC is composed of three members elected by the congress and a non-voting observer from ANEQ's central council. Its job is to apply congress' decisions and respect ANEQ's policies.

All university students' associations are members of RAEU, except the Université du Québec à Chicoutimi (UQAC). Among members of RAEU, five still have a vote in ANEQ: Laval, UQAM, Concordia, Sherbrooke and HEC. However, only UQAM is really active and influential in ANEQ.

ANEQ is composed of more than 30 CEGEPs and 100,000 students. An institution may join ANEQ only through a general assembly vote or referendum, as opposed to RAEU for which students' council approval only is sufficient.

continued on page 15

Slippery Slopes

by Rick Boychuk

I waited in a block-long queue outside the York cinema for an hour Friday night to see Francis Coppola's Vietnam war epic *Apocalypse Now*. While waiting I noticed a number of Chinese and Vietnamese in the lineup. It occurred to me then that they were going to view that film from a radically different perspective than I was. But when the movie ended I figured there was at least one other group in the audience who viewed it from a different conceptual framework: women.

War has always been a male activity and the Vietnam war was no exception. For all the criticisms that can and will be made of the film no one can say that Coppola failed to document the patriarchal nature of the generation-long conflict. Throughout the movie the only females who appear on the screen are the occasional Vietnamese woman about to be blown into the next kingdom and three Playboy bunnies wiggling their breasts for the soldiers. I take that observation as a statement of the role, or lack of one, that American women played in the war.

One of the most powerful themes running through the film was the utterly alienating effect the war had on a whole generation of American males. For every guy unlucky enough to have served in Vietnam at least three sweated it out in school and countless others fled the country or lived with the threat of the draft hanging over their heads. But Western societies have ever made these demands on their male youth. The prevailing mythology defines them as the virile, handsome, ambitious and clever bearers of the seeds of the future. Young males are expected to defend the country in times of conflict and fill the positions of political and economic leadership. When they come of age they are fitted with a harness of responsibilities which include taking a wife and family, securing gainful employment and taking an interest in the maintenance of social institutions such as the church. In return for assuming these responsibilities society bestows certain privileges upon its male youth. These future figures of importance are accorded respect and their occasional lapses into alcoholism, drug abuse, crime and irresponsibility are dismissed as phases through which they must pass before going on to assume the legacy of patriarchy. Curiously enough the fact that many of them don't make it through this phase has never attracted the rapt attention of social theorists. Our jails are filled with young men, our highways the scenes of the tragic ends to their recklessness and our hospitals are overflowing with the result of their alcoholism and drug abuse. In our homes our families are spawning future generations of irreparably damaged psyches, the result of insensitive and psychologically sterile young fathers. These are some of the symptoms of a patriarchal capitalist society.

In the midst of this patriarchal prestigitation is the contemporary woman, still a victim albeit an increasingly restive one. It would be difficult to argue that the Vietnam war crystallized the consciousness of American feminists for, as a body of radical thought, feminism has a long history. But the war must surely have caused an alienation among women that was more subtle than the male variety but equally powerful.

On the home front women did participate in the anti-war movement but they must have felt once removed from the issue. The stars on the front lines were always men. Now, however, the tables have turned.

Feminist consciousness in the form of social criticism and political action will be the conflict of the eighties. Within the last 10 years we have witnessed the emergence of feminist leaders, theorists and support organizations across the continent. Feminism in 1979 is an organized political movement expressing positions that range from extreme lesbian separatism to the moderate tokenism so willingly embraced by national political parties. Feminists are rewriting their own history, rejecting the church and other venerated institutions for their patriarchy and rethinking the nature of the most basic social relationships.

The movement has attracted a great deal of attention and sympathy. Young men, it has been argued, have always been faced with fairly clear choices. In the case of the Vietnam war they could have chosen either to serve the defence needs of the nation or reject the war as a sham and refuse to fight. Whatever they decided, the options were straightforward even if the consequences were not. But what of the role of women? Their nation didn't call upon them to fight, it didn't even call upon them to support the war effort by working in armaments factories. It ignored them. Most women may have been very happy to have been left out of the war but that is not the point. The point is the conflict called into question their role within the modern nation state.

Fundamentally it raises the question of male-female equality. The point is still being debated but today many men recognize that housework, cooking and child rearing are duties in which both parents should participate equally. The issue of equality in the workplace has gained even less acceptance by men. In fact, this latter demand seems to be the deepest inroad feminism has made into the male consciousness. It is the equivalent of southern whites agreeing to abolish slavery after the Civil war but never really changing their values. Plantation owners no longer kept slaves but still considered blacks inferior human beings.

So it is with the majority of Western males. We are willing to make token concessions but have failed to realize that when we embrace feminist values our own patriarchal values must change. If we accept the equality of women then we must begin to jettison some of our cultural baggage. The privileges and responsibilities society has accorded males are fast becoming anachronistic. Considering the alarmingly high numbers of alcoholics, drug addicts and insensitive males this form of social organization has produced I say it is about time we kicked these notions in the pants.

It was women who first endorsed feminist arguments but they are not alone. It is now time for men to participate in the debate. In the words of a famous patriarch: We have nothing to lose but our chains.

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Why textbooks cost so much

by Ray L. Cleveland (CUP)

Textbooks have for decades accounted for the largest and often most lucrative section of the publishing industry in North America.

The basis for this is the size of the clientele and the fact that the customers form a captive market. School systems cannot choose whether to buy books or not to buy books but only which to buy. University students do not even have that choice.

Among the many factors contributing to the expensive format of textbooks are the goals of those academics who write them—often it would be more accurate to say, who rewrite class lectures and call them books. The author wants the book to bear the external appearance of what he or she thinks it is worth. Also, as often the writer receives a percentage of sales, the higher the selling price, the higher the writer's profit. While these profits are generally less than expected by the writer and than is commonly supposed, there is still an interest in an expensive book.

Furthermore, in many universities, instructors may receive increases in salary or even promotions on the basis of writing a textbook. So the teacher has a strong economic motive for having a book that will impress administrators, who without specialized knowledge of the subject can't judge much beyond appearance. The bigger the book looks and the more attractive it looks, the more likely the promotion. So teachers who write the textbooks generally favour the expensive format.

Then there are the selectors of the textbooks. Why do instructors select the titles they do? The publishers think they know how to influence the decisions. Many of them provide teachers, especially those with large classes, with free valuable textbooks.

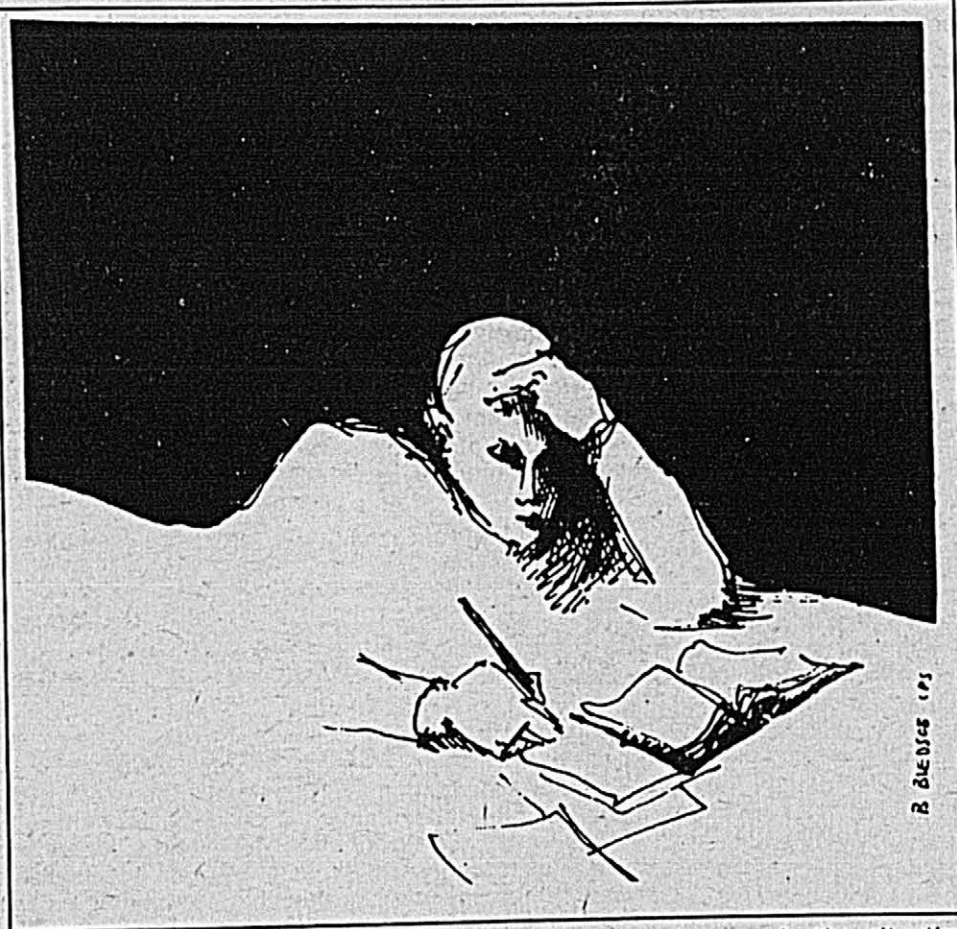
It may be easier to read a new model book because a very complex problem has been inaccurately simplified by a non-specialist.

The instructor who has examination copies delivered to the office without effort is furthermore not always motivated to search through books lists or write to minor publishers about alternative texts which are quite as satisfactory and less expensive.

More ominous than rising prices of textbooks is another development. Some major textbook publishers are implementing policies of having more texts written by their professional staff writers in order to make them "more readable."

In some cases academics will be used as consultants; in others the academics will work in cooperation with the professionals. The cause for alarm is that in many of the new contracts, once the academic has sold his name for the book, he no longer has legal control over what wording may be used.

It may be easier to read a new model book because a very complex problem has been inaccurately simplified by a non-specialist. Or important nuances of meaning may be lost because the editors insist that words more current



be used. Or certain scholarly conclusions may be omitted because the publishers feel they are not popular at this time and may harm sales.

Truth, to publishing firms, is what makes sales volume increase, and the new contracts are giving them additional power to overrule the scholars.

The increasing control of the publishers over the contents of textbooks may loom more menacingly in view of the ownership.

The giant Holt, Rinehart and Winston is owned by the Columbia Broadcasting System in the U.S. CBS also owns three other publishing houses, as well as a score of popular magazines, TV and radio stations, Columbia records, and a string of retail stores.

The publishing house of Little, Brown and Co. is owned by Time Inc., along with many other publishing interests, newspapers, films, broadcasting, and pulp and paper companies.

The publishing group made up of Random House, Alfred A. Knopf, Pantheon, and others is owned, along with the National Broadcasting Corporation, by RCA.

The New American Library, along with eight other imprints, belongs to the Times Mirror Company, which also owns TV stations, "information services", newspapers (several major ones), seven magazines, two paper mills, and 320,000 acres of timberland.

Simon and Schuster and its half dozen other imprints belong to a multinational corporation named Gulf and Western, which also owns paper companies, diversifies manufacturing and financial interests, Paramount Pictures, and 51 percent of Famous Players Ltd. and its 300 theatres in Canada.

Some half dozen corporate giants already have enormous power to influence public opinion, and now they are taking tighter control of the contents of the textbooks which they issue.

There are dangers in the situation. For example, textbooks on political science, history and economics could be restricted in their discussion of conglomerates. Or views held by a scientific consultant on natural resources and the environment may never find a place in books published by a firm associated with mining interests.

Other views held by scholarly consultants may become blurred at the hands of a professional writer, for whom accuracy would not hold so high a priority. In short, in the expected course of events, textbooks will take on the political colouring of the management. This trend should be one of concern to all groups in the academic world, as well as to society at large.

Some half dozen corporate giants are taking tighter control of the contents of the textbooks which they issue.

Factors accounting for the unreasonably high cost of textbooks include the high-quality materials and format, the uncontrolled duplication of effort and expense by competing publishers, the personal goals of the authors and the absence of strong pressure from those who select texts for more economical alternatives.

The exorbitant costs are not the fault of your local university book store; for the most part, the high costs can be explained only by factors outside the campus scene and—because of the high percentage of imports—outside of Canada.

Separate from the factors mentioned above is the system of distributing books in Canada. Except for the inexpensive paperbacks of a few publishers not intended exclusively for use as texts, imported books are marked up 20% to 30% by the distributors located in the Toronto area, although many of these distributors for Canada

are merely subsidiaries of publishers in Britain or the United States. The secondary handling entails overhead costs requiring such a mark-up, given the necessity of maintaining large inventories for the smaller Canadian market in order to compete for the profits.

The expensive treated paper will not yellow until long after the purchaser's remains consist only of a yellowed skeleton.

Now for the main problem. Many textbooks will be obsolete (if not already so at time of printing) within five or ten years and normally be of no value. Yet they are printed on expensive papers with high-cost special inks and enclosed in a solid binding to insure that they can under ordinary conditions endure without deterioration for three to five centuries! Are these merely practical books from which a student can learn or are they fetishes?

Consider the expensive treated paper which will not yellow or become brittle until long after the purchaser's remains consist of only a yellowed skeleton in the grave. These heavy papers often cost four times as much as paper which is serviceable for only 20 or 30 years. Or consider that the actual production cost of a hard binding on an octavo book is now above \$2.00 minimum and sometimes nearly twice that. When these bindings reach the shelf of the book store, the hard cover has increased in value to about \$3.00 to \$5.00 or even more. If given the choice, many students would prefer a 50¢ stiff paper cover?

With less expensive inks, printing processes, layouts, paper and binding, the book you now pay \$18.00 to buy could, except unusual books like art books, be sold for \$5.00. One wonders if the fact that many of the publishers are owned by conglomerates which also own paper mills, printing plants, ink manufacturers, and binderies has anything to do with the kind of books which are offered to the captive customers.

Competition in the market place is supposed to result in lower prices and less expensive wares, but this has not happened with textbooks.

Publishers have instead vied by making the textbooks more attractive and therefore more expensive in order to persuade the selectors to prescribe their books rather than the competitors'. Also, in order to get in on the big sales to introductory classes, publishers put out competing titles.

In some fields there are a score or more textbooks on the market with little or no significant differences. Each publisher then has to revise its book in that field every few years so as to give the illusion of being improved and brought up to date. So each firm then is paying duplicated costs of designing, layout and typesetting of its "new" edition, which is seldom better than the old. This duplication of production costs must be covered by the higher price of the "new" edition.

Ray Cleveland is professor of history at the University of Regina.

The McGill Daily

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Doctors don't just get rich; they start rich

NEW YORK (CUP)—Students from families with lower-middle incomes—in the \$10,000 to \$20,000 a year range—are gradually disappearing from U.S. medical schools, while the percentage of children of the affluent is increasing.

Surveys of entering classes by the Association of American Medical Colleges show that from 1974 to 1977 the number of students from families in the \$10,000 to \$16,999 category fell from 20.9 per cent to 14.9 per cent and those in the \$17,000 to \$20,000 group fell from 13.4 per cent to 11.3 per cent.

A similar trend has been observed in dental schools in the U.S., raising concern among educators in the health professions that students from poorer families are being deterred by the high costs from even applying to medical and

dental schools.

"We have been fighting for years to broaden the socioeconomic level of entering students but now we are concerned that medicine is going to return to being a profession for the rich," says John Cooper, president of the AAMC.

Although the national median family income in the U.S. in 1977 was \$16,000 the median for new medical students was \$26,000 that year, according to the Bureau of Census.

"H.L. Mencken once said that medicine was a rich man's sport and I have been com-

forted in the last decade that that was past history," says Dr. Henry Seidel, associate medical dean at John Hopkins. "But I am scared for the future because I don't think we can have a viable system unless we have a strong cadre of physicians from the entire social spectrum."

Graffiti attack at Carleton

OTTAWA (CUP)—Carleton University's women's centre and its members have been made the targets of a vicious graffiti attack on campus.

"Rape lezzies, dildo queens, pussy pirates and kill dikes," was one of the spray-paint messages which appeared on several walls at Carleton Sept. 28.

The sexist graffiti continued to appear throughout the week and included personal attacks on individual women's centre members.

The writings have become a

hate list, says centre member Louise Renaud.

"It scares me how violent the message is and how far people will take their hate, but it also makes me angry that my freedom is being taken away," she said.

Members say they are more intimidated by the overt hate of the messages than the threat of actual assault.

The women's centre is appealing to the Carleton students' association to have the remarks painted over, but member Jean Frances has

already tried to obliterate the graffiti.

"I took a can of blue spray-paint to the walls of the parking garage," she said. "I park there and I feel it incites people to violence."

But the next day the graffiti had reappeared.

Frances said the only positive aspect to the attacks is that they have encouraged many people on campus to visit or telephone the women's centre to pledge their support.

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EXPERIENTIAL STUDY GROUPS (ten 90 min. sessions for 5 weeks) are being held as part of a research project on group processes. Volunteers can learn about basic processes in small groups, how one contributes and reacts to group processes, and how one is perceived. The study groups are not therapy or encounter groups. Main focus is on the group and not the individual. The groups are held at McGill University in the Psychology Department. Call 392-8013 for an interview.

356—SERVICES OFFERED

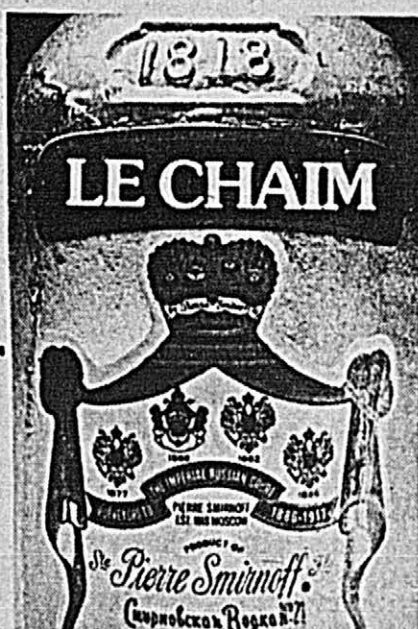
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OQIFC Weekend

	G	W	L	PF	PA	Pts.
Ottawa	5	4	1	113	81	8
Queen's	4	3	1	101	45	6
Carleton	4	3	1	82	53	6
Bishop's	5	3	2	126	110	6
McGill Redmen	4	2	2	80	51	4
Concordia	4	0	4	58	101	0
UQTR	4	0	4	30	149	0

Five teams fumble for first

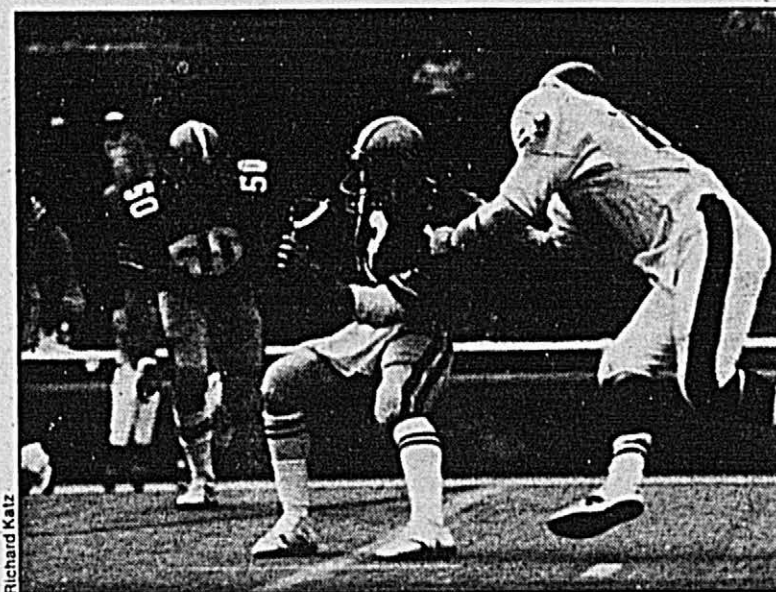
Week Five of the OQIFC will be remembered as the week when Carleton the Pure lost its feathers. The defending national champs Queen's Golden Gaels gave the pretenders to their throne a couple of what-fors with a smattering of herewiths as they dropped the Ravens 23-7 at Carleton.

There is still no clear favorite for the Division crown, because all the upsets and unforeseen role-reversals have put a passel of conditions on the final standing.

The Redmen have obviously been eliminated from the battle for top spot, but the fight for play-off spots is raging. Skip Rochette's Concordia Stingers

expected victory against Bishop's but were thwarted and now arrive at Molson Stadium

on Saturday looking for their first grid win in over two years in the Shaughnessy Cup game.



The herculean sackosity of Redmen tackle Marc Joncas (68) is demonstrated as he convinces Gee-Gee QB Rick Zmich to leave his body print in the turf of Molson's Chinese Theatre.

Als can't buy love

by Earl Zukerman

It seems that Sam Berger, Bob Geary and the rest of the Montreal Alouette's managerial staff are worried about losing money this year because they haven't been getting the crowds that they have become accustomed to in recent seasons.

There are a few reasons for the somewhat smaller crowds this year, the main one being the Expos' pennant drive which had everyone thinking about baseball and few thinking football.

Another reason is the clash of four different professional leagues in the wonderful world of sport. The sports fan is presently overwhelmed with the World Series, NFL, CFL, NHL, and soon with a fifth league, the NFB. The avid sports fanatic now finds his interests widely diffused, not to mention his money.

Ahh yes, money. Oh much maligned Canadian dollar, how you make me holler!

The Als, as most of us know, have the highest payroll in the CFL, and they certainly don't hide that fact as one can see by the exorbitant ticket prices for their games at the Big O. When one pays nine bucks for a corner end-zone seat in the heavens, one must truly be desperate to watch football.

When the Expos are occupying Olympic Stadium, anyone can watch a game in the lower deck behind home late for only a fin, and in the

bleachers for one measly dollar, the best bargain in all of sport (next to TV of course). Sure there are many more home games in which a baseball team can make more money, but the reason why major league baseball's attendance increases each year in record proportions is that the seats which make the players look like ants are reasonably priced.

When the Alouettes come to realize that dishing out six or seven bucks for an end-zone seat has to be the biggest rip-off since Montreal gave away Kin Singleton to Baltimore, they will understand why they are getting such poor turnouts. Perhaps when they come to realize that the rich will always pay good money for a good seat and the poor will only pay poor money for a poor seat, maybe then will they restructure their ticket prices to better suit the paying public.

One wonders what the Edmonton Eskimos, the best team in the country, think about when they demolish the best paid team 47-6, as the Eskies ignore covering Peter Dalla Riva and Larry Smith, who are also ignored by quarterback Joe Barnes, while Bob Gaddis and Keith Baker constantly drop Barnes' passes, game after game.

Well, at least we know what the Montreal fans think about paying to see the Larks utilize only ten-twelfths of their offense.

Hockey Want Ad

Daily Sports is currently in the throes of a semester-long hunt for the man or woman who will be Mr. or Ms. Redmen Men's Hockey Team Writer for '79-'80. The angst of this search has been far-reaching so I have decided to reveal some of the stakes that the successful candidate will be sharing with his or her pencil. They are: One all-expenses paid weekend in Chicoutimi (no joke), free steno pads, instant stardom. Please see me, Brahm Pascal, at the Daily.



Redmen receiver Rick "the Quick" Blewald doing the foxtrot through Ottawa Gee-Gee defenders.

Saturday's Results

Queen's 23, Carleton 7
Bishop's 35, Concordia 19
Ottawa 31, UQTR 11

Ruggers second in tourney

by Chas

The McGill RFC hosted a Thanksgiving Day sevens a side tournament on Forbes Field.

The day started well for the McGill side as they had little trouble dispensing with their first opponent from Concordia University.

McGill's momentum carried into the second match contested against the Graduates of McGill University. Always a tough rival, the Grad's challenge was met by the passing and tackling of the Redmen backs. McGill co-captain W.R. Walker linked with centers Mark Hantho and Norman Werely to provide the bulk of the Redmen scoring.

The third match of the day was played against the tournament favorites from the Westmount RFC. The McGill pack, comprised of co-captain Chuck Knirsch, hooker Tom Russo and prop Mike Demsey, controlled the ball for scrum half

Jim Irwin while also restraining Westmount to only one try in the first half.

In the second half, the McGill side came out running. Irwin scored McGill's second try of the game after racing eighty yards down the sideline. Moments later, the clincher came when Hantho maneuvered downfield to set up Knirsch's third try of the day. The final score was McGill 18, Westmount 6.

The victory placed McGill in the tourney final against the Aggies from MacDonald College. The match started slowly with deliberate play by both sides. MacDonald drew first blood, scoring near the end of the half. However, McGill brought the ball right back scoring a try (Walker) seconds before the half time whistle. The score at the half was deadlocked at 4-4.

The second half was all McGill. Unfortunately, repeated runs at the opposition goal line produced just a single try, for the Redmen, scored by the team's star import from south of the border, Russo. With one minute remaining in the match, the lads from MacDonald retaliated to tie the score, sending the game into sudden death overtime. The momentum from regulation play continued for MacDonald as they managed to score moments before the overtime period ended. Thus the final score, MacDonald 14, McGill 10.

Leather Balls: The McGill Rugby Club will hold practice Thursday at 6 P.M. ... The squad, depleted by home sickness and brainstrain over the vacation weekend, should be back at full strength for this weekend's activities versus Cornell University. Stay tuned for more later. . .

Continuing Education professor has magic touch

by Anna Sonser

Henry Gordon, the magician, describes himself as an honest fraud. Charlatans and phony psychics, he claims, have been quick to take advantage of the public's lack of knowledge about paranormal phenomena.

Gordon, a long time devotee of magic and renowned sleight of hand expert, is offering a non-credit course this fall at McGill's School for Continuing Education aimed at clearing up misconceptions about the supernatural.

The topics covered every Wednesday from 8:00-10:00 p.m. for 13 weeks include ESP, psychics, UFOs, the Bermuda Triangle, and the occult.

"Most courses offered so far in this field only present claims—but no explanations. I am trying to provide answers for my students by supplying a reading list and telling people where to get information," he explained.

Gordon is a founding member of the Canadian branch of the Committee for the Investigation of Claims of the Paranormal. The group's main objective is to investigate paranormal phenomena and to educate the public about it.

"We also try to influence the media to preserve some kind of balance in their presentation of the occult. Every medium is quick to exploit supposed supernatural occurrences since the field is lucrative. The public is often misled," he said.

Gordon cites the Amityville Horror case as one example. There is no proof, he claims, other than a tape recording of claims made by the residents of the house, that the hauntings took place.

"The writer did no research on his own, but accepted the recording as truth," he said.

According to Gordon, the Bridie Murphy case concerning reincarnation is

another claim which proved to be a hoax.

"An investigator travelled to Ireland to look into the situation and found it to be full of holes. But how many investigators can afford the time and money to investigate the thousands of supposed paranormal occurrences? The burden of proof is not on the claimant. There is simply no end to the many claims made," said Gordon.

Gordon, a frequent guest on radio, TV, stage and lecture platform, is well versed in the history of the occult movement. According to Gordon, the spiritualist movement was started by two sisters from New York in the middle of the nineteenth century. Strange rattlings were heard in their house and word of the occurrence spread.

"They went abroad and developed their art. By cracking the knuckles of their toes, for instance, they could create strange noises. Later on they confessed the whole thing had been a hoax," said Gordon.

As a magician Gordon has many insights into the tricks of the trade. He claims he can haunt a house very easily simply by careful planning and preparation. With his inside knowledge, he has proven very useful to the committee.

Gordon has helped expose one supposed psychic, Yogi Baryana, who worked from the Queen Elizabeth Hotel in Montreal and charged from \$100-\$300 an hour for consultation. Gordon appeared with him on a radio program and had his daughter call on the show.

"She began to talk about her husband and about their various problems. The guy was very sympathetic and immediately began offering advice. There was just one snag—my daughter isn't married," he

said.

The "psychic" left town shortly afterwards.

Gordon hopes to educate his students about the paranormal and to encourage them to take an objective and rational approach to claims of the

supernatural.

"The public just loves mystery, fear and superstition. Interestingly enough, though, true science has many exciting and fascinating things to offer and yet there is comparatively little interest in it," he said.

continued from page 3

to seek union recognition within a year.

"The FWOC sees a difficult struggle ahead. Even if they are able to organize all 7,000 farmworkers it doesn't mean that they will get union recognition," said Patwardhan.

He cited a recent strike by California farmworkers in which two workers were killed as an illustration of the bitterness of the struggle with the growers.

The main demands of the FWOC are now legal rights to a

minimum wage and unemployment insurance for British Columbia farmworkers.

The Montreal support committee, founded in response to the FWOC's call for country-wide support for the farmworkers, plans to launch a petition and letter writing campaign.

Anyone wishing to join the committee should call 488-9994, or attend the Support Committee Meeting Friday Oct. 19, at 7:30 in the Student Union.

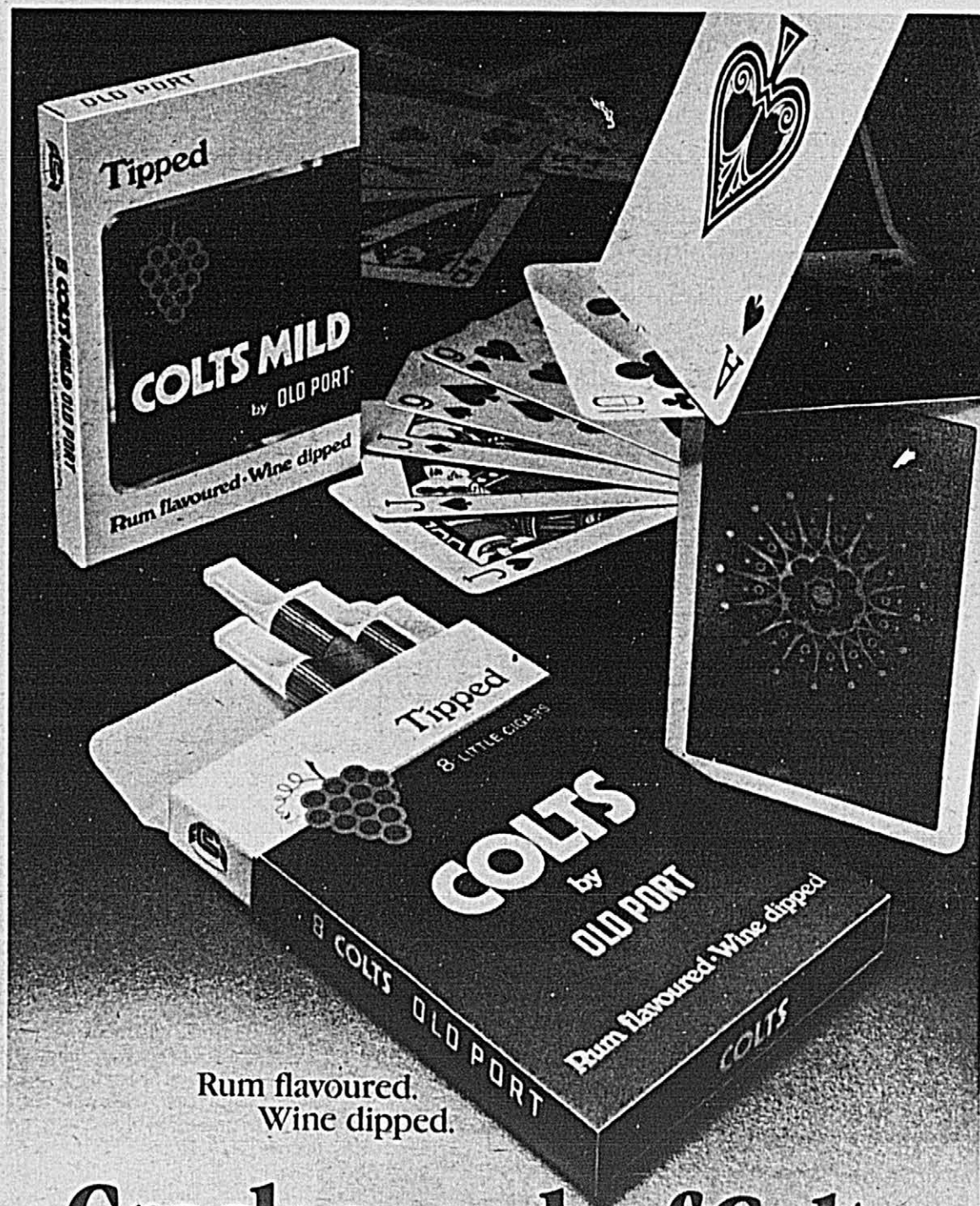
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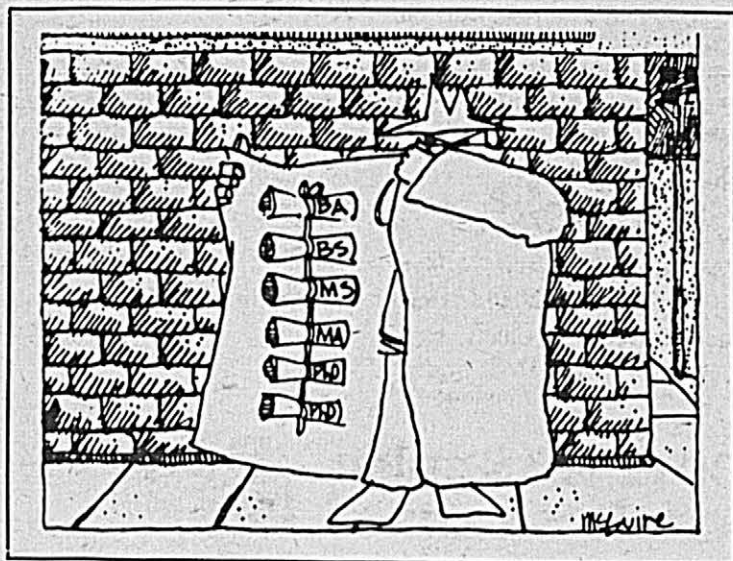
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continued from page 9

RAEU's core demand is complete autonomy from ANEQ. The group is arguing that universities and CEGEPs have different interests.

Though there are some common concerns, RAEU does not accept the pressure tactics of ANEQ and dissents from ANEQ's radical views. The strongest disagreement is on ideology; RAEU calls itself "more pragmatic."

According to CC member Benoit Laurin, RAEU only wants recognition and money to be able to act independently from ANEQ.

"At the structural level, we

are already autonomous," said Laurin.

RAEU wants to be incorporated not as a representative of university students but as representative of university students' associations. The difference is important.

ANEQ, as a representative of students at large cannot decide anything without a mandate from the general assemblies in each institution. RAEU, however, as representative of associations will only have to receive support from the congress and not the students.

"RAEU is not a tool for students. It is one for associations" said McDonald.

"RAEU will be more practical than ANEQ. ANEQ is able to

deal with global problems but it is inefficient for particular and minor questions. The decision process will be easier and more rapid in RAEU.

"RAEU will be a sort of federation of students associations, in which all delegates are elected by and responsible to their respective association. The 'supra-structure' will be more efficient while democracy will exist at each institution level," said Laurin.

RAEU's leaders said their group did not want to break all links with ANEQ.

will still be problems in ANEQ. And when there are problems in ANEQ, there are problems for

the whole student movement," said McDonald.

RAEU will cooperate with ANEQ on some issues; there will be more efficient exchange since two smaller bodies will deal with each other.

"The best would be to have two strong movements with a coordinating unit. That's what we are looking for," said Laurin.

RAEU won't use proportional representation. However, this is not a matter of disagreement, said Laurin.

"Contrary to ANEQ, we do not need it, because RAEU represents students' interests.

If ANEQ's demands were those of university students, we would never ask for proportional representation."

Fundamentally, the difference between the two potential organisations is ideological. Because of such disagreement, RAEU wants complete autonomy at the structural level which it does have in the current regulations as well as a mandate from its member associations to give the association legitimacy.

Biology students want related jobs

By Nila Mukerji

A petition calling for the federal government to fund research into the availability of environment related careers is being circulated at McGill.

The petition, sponsored by the McGill Biology Students' Union, the Geography Students' Association and the Macdonald Action Committee Renewable Resources (MACRR) will be sent to influential ministers of parliament.

A funding application and accompanying research proposal is also being sent by the groups to Canada Works. Canada Works is a branch of the Department of Employment and Immigration and funds creative projects designed to

reduce unemployment among Canadian youth.

"The M.P.'s will be involved in the decision-making process about whether a proposal is accepted by Canada Works or not," said David Gardiner, a McGill graduate student and spokesman for the petition.

A total of \$36,000 in funds would be required for the research project. Previous research conducted by environment students of Macdonald College in 1977-78 was unsuccessful due, in part, to lack of adequate funds.

Should Canada Works agree to fund the present proposal, an Employment Research Office would be created, with a view to completing a report by September, 1980.

The report would consist of a list of potential employers for summer and permanent jobs across Canada, detailed information on current needs and trends in the environment industry, as well as techniques for acquiring jobs. This service would complement the existing services of the Canada Employment Center (formerly Manpower), said Gardiner.

Undergraduates planning environment careers would have access to a bulk of job information which would enable them to set realistic goals and increase their

chances for future employment.

Information previously available does not emphasize the need to gain practical experience or how to obtain it, said Gardiner. He suggested that similar Employment Research Offices could be set up in programs other than environment.

Sponsors of the petition are encouraging students, professors, and administrators to write to Canada Works and the Canadian government in support of their cause.

Reading week ...maybe?

by Doug Janoff

The prospect of changing the present timetable to include a week-long mid-term break was raised at last Wednesday's Students' Council meeting. Council member Kevin Rea said he wants student feedback on the matter.

"I think the students would really appreciate something like this," Rea told the Daily.

"Personally, I feel I get snowed under towards the end of winter."

Pointing out that Queen's and several other universities have a reading week around that time, Rea said the change would not be that difficult to organize. The best way to approach it, he suggested, would be through a recommendation to Senate by a representative of the Timetable and Scheduling Committee.

Students' Society VP Internal Debbie Shapiro said the Society executive is planning a survey to find out students' views on a mid-term break.

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Date & Time: October 22, 12 noon to 2:00 p.m.

Location: Macdonald Engineering Building Common Room

Representatives: R. Chan

S. Dyck

B. Hoodem

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Date & Time: October 22 12 noon to 2:00 p.m.

Location: Macdonald Engineering Building Common Room

Representatives: R. Chan S. Dyck B. Hoodem

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STUDENTS' SOCIETY

GENERAL MEETING & R.A.E.U. MEETING

**When: Thursday, October 11,
6:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.**

**Where: Room B-01 basement,
Student Union**

Ask: John MacBain about
—academic standards
—R.A.E.U.
—fee increase

Benoit Laurin about
—R.A.E.U.
—Council of Quebec
Universities

Debbi Shapiro about
—the University Centre
building
—clubs

Alan Berdowski about
—dues increase
—the budgets

Mike Shannon about
—Senate and Senate sub-
committees or any other
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2. **Dating AND FRIENDSHIP SKILLS** — D. Albright. A supportive group approach to developing skills associated with dating. Not an introduction service. 3:00-5:00 Mondays, begins October 15. Sign up by phone.

3. **Gestalt Encounter GROUP** — E. Benjamin. Human awareness in an ongoing group, utilizing Gestalt techniques of tuning in to the here and now of personal and social experience. 2:00-4:00 Fridays, begins October 19. Interview required, phone for time.

4. **Group Counselling** - D. Albright. A group approach to dealing with personal, social and emotional problems. This will be an open-ended group that will add members as openings occur during the year. 3:00-5:00 Thursdays, begins October 18. Interview required, phone for time.

5. **Human Sexuality** - A. Price. A discussion group to explore sexual attitudes, behavior, myths and fallacies. 3:00-5:00 Mondays, begins September 25. Sign up by phone.

6. **Study Skills II** - E. Benjamin. One session workshop on writing term papers and examination skills. 12:00-2:00 Tuesday, October 23 or 30. Sign up by phone.

7. **Vocational Exploration GROUP** — D. Albright. A group approach to developing ideas and strategies for career decisions. 5 sessions - 1:00-2:00 Fridays, begins September 28. Sign up by phone.

McGill Counselling Services
Powell Student Services Building
3637 Peel Street

392-5119